

APPENDIX I

DEMOLITION GUARD

Some critical points, such as key bridges and mountain passes, within the division or brigade area may be vital to the tactical plan. Such points need to be controlled to permit friendly units to use them and to prevent the enemy from using them. If there is a plan to turn these critical points into obstacles by use of demolitions, they are called reserved obstacles or reserved demolitions. The commander designating these obstacles normally reserves their execution to his order.

I-1. DESIGNATION

When the division or brigade commander designates a reserved demolition, he also designates a demolition firing party (normally made up of engineers) to prepare and execute the demolitions. Likewise, he designates a demolition guard (normally a rifle company or part of its subordinate elements) to secure the area until the demolitions are fired and the obstacle is completed.

a. If the rifle company is the demolition guard, its company commander is the demolition guard commander. He is under the command of and reports directly to a senior commander who will be designated as the authorized commander. The senior man in the demolition firing party is the demolition firing party commander. However, the demolition guard commander has overall responsibility.

b. The headquarters initiating the demolition guard mission prepares and provides an order to the demolition guard commander (Figure I-1) (annex A of STANAG 2017/QSTAG 508) and an order to the demolition firing party commander (Figure I-2) (annex B of STANAG 2017/QSTAG 508).

NOTE: The procedures outlined in this appendix conform to NATO's STANAG 2017/QSTAG 508. If the unit is operating within a NATO force, the doctrine, procedures, and printed forms shown in this appendix will be complied with. If the unit is operating outside of NATO, the doctrine and procedures will be complied with, and the necessary printed forms may be provided locally by the authorized commander who designates the reserved demolition, or else the NATO forms may be used.

NOTE: Upon arrival at the site of the reserve demolition, the commander of the demolition guard and the commander of the demolition firing party should compare their orders to ensure that they are correct and complete.

c. The headquarters initiating the mission also prepares and provides the demolition firing party commander with a target folder. The target folder normally contains a description of the target, the location of the target, and the technical data needed for the placement of the charges. The demolition guard commander must become familiar with the information in the target folder and use it when inspecting the demolitions.

NATO-UNCLASSIFIED	
ANNEX 'A' (D of A) of STANAG 2017 (Edition No.2)	
Serial No	Security Classification
ORDERS TO THE DEMOLITION GUARD COMMANDER	
<p>NOTES: 1. This form will be completed and signed before it is handed to the Commander of the Demolition Guard.</p> <p>2. In completing the form, all spaces must either be filled in or lined out.</p> <p>3. The officer empowered to order the firing of the demolition is referred to throughout as the "Authorized Commander".</p>	
From	To
PART I-PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS	
<p>1. a. Description of target</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">b. Location:</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">Map Name and Scale Sheet No.</p> <p style="margin-left: 80px;">Grid Reference.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">c. Code word or code sign (if any) of demolition target</p>	
<p>2. The Authorized Commander is (give appointment only). If this officer should delegate his authority you will be notified by one of the methods shown in paragraph 4, below.</p>	
<p>3. The DEMOLITION FIRING PARTY COMMANDER has been / will be provided by</p>	
<p>4. All messages, including any code words or code signs (if any) used in these orders, will be passed to you by:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">a. normal command wireless net, or</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">b. special liaison officer with communications direct to the Authorized Commander, or</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">c. telephone by the Authorized Commander, or</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">d. the Authorized Commander personally, or</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">e. (Delete those NOT applicable)</p>	
<p>NOTES: All orders sent by message will be prefixed by the code word or code sign (if any) at paragraph 1c and all such messages must be acknowledged.</p>	
NATO-UNCLASSIFIED	
A(D of A)-1	

Figure I-1. Order to the demolition guard commander.

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PART II-CHANGING STATES OF READINESS			
5. The demolition will be prepared initially to the State of Readiness.....			
by hours, on..... (date).			
6. On arrival at the demolition site, you will ascertain from the Commander of the Demolition Firing Party the estimated time required to change from State "1" (SAFE) to State "2" (ARMED). You will ensure that this information is passed to the Authorized Commander and is acknowledged.			
7. Changes in the State of Readiness from State "1" (SAFE) to State "2" (ARMED) or from State "2" to State "1" will be made only when so ordered by the Authorized Commander. However, the demolition may be ARMED in order to accomplish emergency firing when you are authorized to fire it on your own initiative.			
8. A record of the changes in the State of Readiness will be entered by you in the table below, and on the firing orders in possession of the commander of the demolition firing party.			
State of Readiness ordered "1" (SAFE) or "2" (ARMED)	Time and date change to be completed	Authority	Time and date of receipt of order
NOTES: If the order is transmitted by an officer in person, his signature and designation will be obtained in the column headed "Authority".			
9. You will report completion of all changes in the State of Readiness to the Authorized Commander by the quickest means.			
PART III-ORDERS FOR FIRING THE DEMOLITION			
10. The order for firing the demolition will be passed to you by the Authorized Commander.			
11. On receipt of this order you will immediately pass it to the Commander of the Demolition Firing Party on his demolition orders form ("Orders to the Demolition Firing Party Commander").			
12. After the demolition has been fired you will report the results immediately to the Authorized Commander.			
13. In the event of a misfire or only partially successful demolition you will give the firing party protection until such time as it has completed the demolition and report again after it has been completed.			
NATO-UNCLASSIFIED		A(D of A)-2	

Figure I-1. Continued.

NATO-UNCLASSIFIED

PART IV-EMERGENCY FIRING ORDERS

NOTES: 1. One sub-paragraph of paragraph 14 must be deleted.

2. The order given herein can only be altered by the issue of a new form, or in emergency by the appropriate order (or code word if used) in Part V.

14. a. You will order the firing of the demolition only upon the order of the Authorized Commander, or
- b. If the enemy is in the act of capturing the target you will order the firing of the demolition on your own initiative.

PART V-CODE WORDS (IF USED)

	Action to be taken	Code Word
a.	Change State of Readiness from "1" to "2" (see paragraph 7)	
b.	Change State of Readiness from "2" to "1" (see paragraph 7)	
c.	Fire the demolition (see paragraph 10)	
d.	Paragraph 14.a. is now cancelled: You are now authorized to fire the demolition if the enemy is in the act of capturing it.	
e.	Paragraph 14.b. is now cancelled. You will order the firing of the demolition only upon the order of the Authorized Commander.	
f.	Special authentication instructions, if any.	

PART VI

Signature of officer issuing these orders

Name (printed in capital letters).....

Rank..... Appointment

Time of issue..... hours,(date)

NATO-UNCLASSIFIED

A(D of A)-3

Figure I-1. Continued.

NATO-UNCLASSIFIED

PART VII-DUTIES OF THE COMMANDER OF THE
DEMOLITION GUARD

15. You are responsible for :—
 - a. Command of the demolition guard and the demolition firing party.
 - b. The safety of the demolition from enemy attack or sabotage.
 - c. Control of traffic and refugees.
 - d. Giving the orders to the demolition firing party in writing to change the state of readiness.
 - e. Giving the orders to the demolition firing party in writing to fire the demolition.
 - g. Keeping the Authorized Commander informed of the operational situation at the demolition site.
16. You will acquaint yourself with the orders issued to the Commander of the Demolition Firing Party and with the instructions given by him.
17. The Demolition Guard will be so disposed as to ensure at all time complete all-round protection of the demolition against all types of attack or threat.
18. The Commander of the Demolition Firing Party is in technical control of the demolition. You will agree with him the site of your HQ and of the firing point. These should be together whenever practicable. When siting them you must give weight to the technical requirements of being able to view the demolition and have good access to it from the firing point.
19. You will nominate your deputy forthwith and compile a seniority roster. You will ensure that each man knows his place in the roster, understands his duties and knows where to find this form if you become a casualty or are unavoidably absent. The seniority roster must be made known to the Commander of the Demolition Firing Party.
20. Once the State of Readiness "2 ARMED" has been ordered, either you or your deputy must always be at your HQ so that orders can be passed on immediately to the Commander of the Demolition Firing Party.

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A(D of A)-4

Figure I-1. Continued.

ANNEX "B" (D of A) of STANAG 2017 (Edition No. 2)			
Serial No. Security Classification			
ORDERS TO THE DEMOLITION FIRING PARTY COMMANDER			
NOTES :- Parts I, II and III will be completed and signed before this card is handed to the Demolition Firing Party Commander. Paras. 4 and 5 can only be altered by the authority issuing these orders. In such cases a new form will be issued and the old one destroyed.			
From To			
Part I-Orders for preparing and changing the demolition target			
1. a. Description			
b. Location :- Map Name and Scale Sheet No. Grid Referenced			
c. Code word of Demolition Target (if any).....			
d. Attached photographs and special technical instructions			
2. The DEMOLITION GUARD is being provided by (Unit)			
3. You will prepare and charge the demolition target to the STATE OF READINESS by hours on (date) Any changes may only be made on the order of the issuing authority, or by the officer designated in para. 4. d. and will be recorded below.			
STATE OF READINESS ORDERED "1 (SAFE)" or "2 (ARMED)"	Time and date changes to be completed	Authority	Time and date of receipt of order
NOTES :- All orders received by message will be verified by the code word at para. 1. c. If the order is transmitted by an officer in person, his signature and designation will be obtained in the column headed "Authority".			
B (D of A)-1			

NATO-UNCLASSIFIED	
Security Classification	
Part II-Orders For Firing	
NOTES :- The officer issuing these orders will strike out the sub-para. of paras. 4. and 5 which are not applicable. When there is a Demolition Guard, sub-para. 4. d. will always be used, and para. 5 will always be struck out.	
4. a. You will fire the demolition as soon as you have prepared it. b. You will fire the demolition at hours on (date). c. You will fire the demolition on receipt of the code word d. You will fire the demolition when the officer whose designation is has signed para. 8. below.	
Emergency Firing Orders (ONLY applicable when there is NO Demolition Guard).	
5. YOU WILL NOT FIRE the demolition in any circumstances except as ordered in para. 4 above. or YOU WILL FIRE the demolition on your own initiative if the enemy is in the act of capturing it.	
Part III-Orders for Reporting	
6. After firing the demolition you will immediately report results to the officer who ordered you to fire. In the event of a partial failure, you will warn him, and immediately carry out the work necessary to complete the demolition.	
7. Finally you will immediately report the results to your Unit Commanding Officer (see para. 13).	
Signature of Officer issuing these orders Name (in capitals) Designation Time of issue Date of issue	
8. Being empowered to do so I order you to fire NOW the demolition described in para. 1.	
Signature Name (in capitals) Designation Time of issue Date of issue	
NATO-UNCLASSIFIED	
B (D of A)-2	

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY	
Part V-General Instructions	
9. You are in technical charge of preparation, charging and firing of the demolition target described. You will nominate your deputy forthwith, and compile a seniority roster of your party. You will ensure that each man knows his place in the roster, understand these instructions, and knows where to find this form if you are hit or unavoidably absent. You will consult with the Demolition Guard Commander on the siting of firing point.	
10. You must understand that the DEMOLITION GUARD Commander (where there is one) is responsible for:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Operational command of ALL troops at the demolition site. (You are therefore under his command). b. Preventing the capture of the demolition site, or interference by the enemy with demolition preparations. c. Controlling all traffic and refugees. d. Giving you the order to change the STATE OF READINESS from ("1 (SAFE)" to "2 (ARMED)" or back to "1 (SAFE)" again. You will inform him of the time required for such a change. e. Passing to you the actual order to fire. 	
11. When there is no demolition guard and you are instructed in para. 4 to accept the order to fire from some particular officer, it is important that you are able to identify him.	
12. If you get orders to fire other than those laid down in para. 4 you should refer them to the Demolition Guard Commander or if there is no Demolition Guard Commander, to your immediate superior. If you cannot do this, you will ONLY depart from your written instructions when you are satisfied as to the identity and over-riding authority of whoever gives you these new orders, and you will get his signature in para. 8 whenever possible.	
13. The report to your Unit Commanding Officer, as called for in para. 7 should contain the following information (where applicable):- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identification reference of demolition. b. Map reference. c. Time and date when demolition was fired. d. Extent of damage accomplished, including:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated width of gap } In the case of a bridge. Number of spans down } Size and location of craters in road or runway. Mines laid. e. Sketch showing effect of demolition. 	
B (D of A)-3	

Figure I-2. Order to the demolition firing party commander.

I-2. COMMON TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The following terms and definitions should be familiar to infantry leaders.

a. **Reserved Demolitions.** These are demolitions (intended to create obstacles) that play a vital part in the tactical plan, and thus, their firing must be controlled.

b. **Authorized Commander.** This is the officer empowered to authorize the firing of a reserved demolition (normally the division commander; however, authority can be delegated to the brigade commander and down to the battalion commander as the battle progresses).

c. **Demolition Guard.** This is the unit tasked to ensure that the site of a reserved demolition is not destroyed or captured by the enemy.

d. **Demolition Firing Party.** This is the unit technically responsible for emplacing and firing the demolitions. It is normally an engineer unit and often commanded by a noncommissioned officer. Depending upon the engineer work effort in sector, the engineers may emplace the demolitions and hand over the target detonation to the guard force. Such action will be coordinated.

e. **Uncharged.** This is the state of a reserved demolition when it has been prepared to receive charges. The charges are packaged and stored in a nearby, safe place.

f. **Charged.** This is the state of a reserved demolition when charges have been placed. The charges are maintained at one of the following states of readiness:

(1) *State of Readiness 1 (SAFE).* The charges have been placed and secured, but are not yet armed.

(2) *State of Readiness 2 (ARMED).* The charges have been placed and armed and are ready to fire. The danger of premature firing (caused by the close explosion of a bomb or shell when the charges are armed) must be balanced against the time required to change from State of Readiness 1 to State of Readiness 2.

g. **Completion.** This means that the demolitions were fired, were effective, and that all related tasks in the area, such as mining approaches to the target, have been completed. It is incorrect to think, however, that the firing of the demolitions necessarily completes the intended destruction. Engineers must ensure that the demolition was effective before reporting that the mission is complete. In the event of a misfire or only partial destruction of the target, the demolition guard must continue to provide protection while the charges are reset or more charges are placed on the target and fired.

h. **Contact Point.** This is the place where withdrawing friendly units make initial contact with the demolition guard and make their final approach to the site.

i. **Roadblock.** This is a position occupied by a friendly unit that controls access into the area.

j. **Firing Point.** This is the location from which the demolition firing party commander physically executes the demolition.

k. **Bridge Guard.** This is the unit stationed on and around the bridge to protect it against sabotage or an enemy attack.

l. **Chain of Command Roster.** This is a list indicating the chain of command within a unit. There is one for the demolition firing party and one for the demolition guard.

I-3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The guard and firing party commanders' duties are designated as follows.

- a. **Demolition Guard Commander.** He is responsible for the following:
 - Commanding all soldiers at the site of the reserved demolitions.
 - Guarding the site from enemy attack or sabotage.
 - Controlling traffic and refugees.
 - Giving the order to the demolition firing party commander (in writing [annex B of STANAG 2017/QSTAG 508]) to change the state of readiness of the demolition charges.
 - Giving the order to the demolition firing party commander (in writing [annex B of STANAG 2017/QSTAG 508]) to fire the demolitions.
 - Keeping the authorized commander informed on the status of the demolitions and the defense.
 - Informing the authorized commander on the estimated time required to change from State of Readiness 1 to State of Readiness 2.
 - Maintaining a chain of command roster for both the demolition guard and the demolition firing party, and ensuring the information is exchanged between the two groups.
 - Reporting the effectiveness of the demolition to the authorized commander.
- b. **Demolition Firing Party Commander.** He is responsible for the following:
 - Preparing the demolitions.
 - Maintaining the state of readiness ordered.
 - Firing the demolitions (after receiving a written order [annex B of STANAG 2017/QSTAG 508]) and ensuring that the demolition is successful.
 - Reporting results of the demolition to the demolition guard commander.

I-4. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

Upon receiving the mission to guard a reserved demolition site the company commander (demolition guard commander) initiates his troop-leading procedure. He considers the METT-T factors and develops a defense plan (Chapter 5). He must prepare for a continuous 360-degree defense. The commander may be given additional assets (such as medical, recovery, evacuation, engineer, air defense, attack helicopters, antiarmor, and military police) to assist in the defense. For ease of reference, this discussion uses a bridge as the site of the reserved demolition.

a. **Rifle Platoons.** The commander initially positions his rifle platoons to provide an all-round defense. He should position one platoon on the enemy side of the bridge to occupy roadblocks on avenues of approach leading to the area. This platoon is responsible for all actions on the enemy side. The commander should position another platoon on and around the bridge to defend it and the demolitions. This platoon is responsible for all actions on and around the bridge. The commander should position any other platoons in locations (normally on the friendly side) from which they can support the platoon defending the bridge and the platoon defending the enemy side. The commander also assigns subsequent positions, which are on the friendly side, to both the platoon defending the enemy side and the platoon defending the bridge.

b. **TOW Section.** The commander positions the TOW section, if attached, in overwatch positions on the friendly side of the bridge. If the armor threat is such that TOWs are needed on the enemy side, they should be positioned there. Then they are

withdrawn to the friendly side when the demolition charges are placed at State of Readiness 2.

c. **Dragons.** The commander must ensure that the platoon leaders position their Dragons to tie in with tank (if available) and TOW fire. At first, he may detach some Dragons from the platoons defending the friendly side and attach them to the platoon defending the enemy side. He must also ensure that some Dragons are in position to provide continuous coverage of the bridge itself.

d. **Tanks.** The commander normally positions his tank platoon (when present) in overwatch on the friendly side. Depending on the armor threat, he may at first position a tank section on the enemy side, supported by a section on the friendly side, to increase the antiarmor capability on the enemy side. (The tank platoon leader must, however, maintain control of both sections.) At least one tank on the friendly side should be tasked to block any enemy armor that tries to cross the bridge. If the commander positions tanks on the enemy side, he must withdraw them to the friendly side when the demolition charges are placed at State of Readiness 2. Upon being withdrawn to the friendly side, the tanks occupy overwatch positions.

e. **Fire Support.** The commander and company FSO plan indirect fire on the bridge and on the enemy and friendly sides of it. This includes ford sites and other surrounding key terrain features. They plan for illumination in case the enemy attacks at night and for smoke to conceal the withdrawal of friendly units.

f. **Observation Posts and Patrols.** The commander plans for OPs and patrols in order to provide early warning of an enemy attack. He should also use sensors and other early warning devices. He should position OPs near the water and have patrol units reconnoiter the river banks. In addition to watching for activity on land, the OPs and patrol units should watch for activity in the water, such as floating pressure-detonated or command-detonated explosives, or swimmers trying to knock out the bridge. When possible, the commander should place some type of barrier material (such as submerged wire or net screens) in the water to stop floating mines and swimmers.

g. **Landing Zones and Pickup Zones.** The commander should reconnoiter to determine the locations of all LZs/PZs in the area. He should then consider them from two viewpoints. First, he should consider them from the enemy's viewpoint. Since the enemy may conduct an air assault into the area, the commander should establish OPs at all likely LZs/PZs. Secondly, the commander should consider the LZs/PZs from the viewpoint of how he can use them to support his mission. He may be able to use them for evacuation of casualties, for resupply, or for bringing in reinforcements.

h. **Air Defense.** When air defense assets are available, the commander should assign them positions from which they can best support the defense. They should be dispersed and positioned to provide mutual support. If likely LZs/PZs have been identified, the commander should ensure that they are covered by the air defense assets.

i. **Traffic Control.** The commander must plan measures to ensure the control of withdrawing units and refugees. He should establish a contact point, traffic control points, unit holding areas, refugee holding areas, a passage lane, routes, and a guide system (when necessary). He must maintain separation between tactical units and refugees and ensure that the refugees do not interfere with tactical units. When military or civilian police are available, the commander should use them to assist in traffic control.

j. **Contact Point.** The commander must establish a contact point on the enemy side of the bridge. The contact point should be in a place that all withdrawing units will naturally pass through before crossing the bridge (for example, on the last single approach). If the units are withdrawing from several different directions, the contact point may have to be close to the bridge. If they are withdrawing from one general direction, the contact point may be well forward. It may be collocated with a roadblock or in a separate position. The contact point must be manned at all times by a unit from the demolition guard, and the unit manning it must maintain communications with the command post. The commander must select a responsible subordinate leader to be in charge of the contact point. He normally selects his XO, ISG, or one of his platoon leaders or platoon sergeants. The unit manning the contact point monitors, controls, and informs the commander on the passage of the withdrawing friendly units. Each withdrawing unit should send a liaison officer to the contact point (before the unit's arrival) to coordinate the rearward passage.

k. **Traffic Control Point.** The commander must identify points along the routes in the area that may present a traffic control problem. He should then establish a TCP at each of these points or on the approaches to these points. This includes points on both the enemy and friendly sides of the bridge. The units manning the TCPs must maintain communications between themselves and with the commander. The TCPs are responsible for controlling the flow of traffic in the area.

l. **Holding Areas.** The commander must identify areas on the enemy and the friendly sides of the bridge that can be used as holding areas for units and refugees. The unit holding areas must, however, be separated from the refugee areas. The commander uses these areas to help reduce the massing of units and refugees at the bridge. If the lane across the bridge becomes congested as units or refugees approach the contact point, the commander has the element at the contact point direct the units or refugees to their respective holding areas. They will remain there until directed to cross.

m. **Passage Lane.** The commander selects a passage lane across the bridge.

n. **Routes.** The commander selects and marks two separate routes through the passage lane. There will be one route for tactical units and one route for the refugees.

o. **Guide System.** There may be times such as during limited visibility when it will be necessary for the commander to establish a guide system to lead the withdrawing units and refugees through the area. If guides are used, they should link up with the units and refugees at the contact point.

p. **Mines and Obstacles.** The commander employs mines and obstacles to disrupt and block enemy movement. He plans them near the bridge, on approaches to it, and on likely fords and crossing sites. He also sets up roadblocks on major avenues of approach. Some minefields may be armed and some obstacles may be blown or constructed while the defense is being prepared. However, the commander must maintain open lanes through which withdrawing units and refugees can pass. Once all friendly units have passed through the area, the commander arms the minefields and completes construction of other obstacles. He should consider using field artillery-delivered scatterable minefields or MOPMS once friendly units have passed through the area.

q. **Firing Points.** The demolition guard commander and the demolition firing party commander select primary and alternate locations for the firing point. These --

- Are on the friendly side of the bridge.

- Are slightly to a flank so that the demolitions can be observed.
- Are collocated with the primary and alternate CPs.
- Provide protection to the demolition firing party.

r. **Command Post.** The commander selects a primary and an alternate CP on the friendly side of the bridge that allows him to observe and control the defense. Since the CP and firing point should be collocated, the commander may have to select a position more suited for the firing point than for the CP. If this happens, the commander should move to the alternate CP once the demolitions have been fired.

s. **Recovery and Evacuation.** The commander places recovery and evacuation assets near and on the friendly side of the bridge. These assets must ensure that the passage lane remains clear.

t. **Chain of Command Roster.** The demolition guard commander must prepare a chain of command roster for his unit. This roster includes all officers and senior NCOs in the company. The demolition firing party commander must also prepare a chain of command roster for his unit. This roster must include every soldier (officer, NCO, and enlisted) in the demolition firing party. These rosters are maintained at the command post/firing point and must be kept current. The rosters are used to determine who is in command at all times in the event of casualties, or in the event that key personnel are removed from the site for any other reason.

u. **Withdrawal of Demolition Guard Units.** The demolition guard commander is required to fire the demolitions immediately on receipt of the code word (prearranged to mean fire the demolitions) from the authorized commander unless he has previously received authority to delay the firing. (For example, if the commander needs time to withdraw his units from the enemy side or to move soldiers out of the danger areas before firing the demolitions, he must coordinate this with the authorized commander before receiving orders to fire. This must be done as soon as possible after arriving at the site.) While most of the demolition guard units will be withdrawn to the friendly side before firing the demolitions, the commander may leave some elements on the enemy side until the mission is complete. These elements may be required to continue to provide security or to complete some of the final demolition tasks on the enemy side. The commander must plan for a way to withdraw these elements after their tasks have been completed.

v. **Crossing Means.** The commander must plan for withdrawing his units from the enemy side of the obstacle, both primary and alternate crossing means. The means used depends on the type obstacle being crossed. These means may include boats, rafts, ferries, rope bridges, helicopters, and vehicles (before the bridge is blown).

w. **Warning Signal.** The commander should plan signals to warn friendly soldiers that the demolitions are about to be fired. He should plan a signal to use during good visibility and one to use during limited visibility. Information detailing the type signals to be used must be disseminated and understood by all.

I-5. FIRING PROCEDURE

On receipt of the order (a code word from the authorized commander) to change the state of readiness of the demolition charges, the demolition guard commander notifies the firing party commander and fills in paragraph 8 of annex A of STANAG 2017/QSTAG 508 (orders to the demolition guard commander) and paragraph 3 of annex B of STANAG 2017/QSTAG 508 (orders to the demolition firing party commander). On receipt of the order, the demolition firing party commander has his personnel change the state of readiness of the demolition charges. When the change is complete, the demolition guard commander reports its completion to the authorized commander in accordance with paragraph 9 of annex A of STANAG 2017/QSTAG 508.

a. **Order to Fire.** On receipt of the order to fire the demolitions, the demolition guard commander notifies the firing party commander, fills in paragraph 8 to annex B of STANAG 2017/QSTAG 508, and follows the instructions in part III of annex A of STANAG 2017/QSTAG 508.

b. **Misfire Procedure.** If the demolitions fail to fire, the demolition guard commander must continue to provide security while the demolition firing party makes further arrangements to fire the demolitions.

c. **Inspection and Reporting.** The demolition firing party commander must inspect the demolition after the charges have been fired, report the results on the engineer communications net in accordance with paragraph 13 of annex B of STANAG 2017/QSTAG 508, and give the annex to the demolition guard commander. The demolition guard commander must also report the results immediately to the authorized commander. After all work has been completed (and before departing the area), both the demolition guard commander and demolition firing party commander must report the completion or abandonment of work on the obstacle to their respective commanders.